the primaries. On either side of the second median nervule, near the outer margin of both wings, are bright orange-red patches, most conspicuous in the female. The hind wings near the anal angle are blackish, margined with a fine white line. On the under side the wings are marked much as in *m-album,* but in the region of the median nervules, midway between their origin and termination, is a rather broad transverse carmine streak, edged inwardly with dark lines. This is largest and most conspicuous in the female sex. Expanse, 1.00-1.15 inch.

*Early Stages.*— These have been described, in part, by Abbot and Smith and Packard. The caterpillar feeds on oaks.

*Favonius* is found in the Gulf States, and as far north as South Carolina.

(7) Thecla wittfeldi, Edwards, Plate XXIX, Fig. 19, ? ; Fig. 20, *$. under side* (Wittfeld's Hair-streak).

*Butterfly.*—The figures in the plate give a correct idea of both the upper and under sides of this insect. It is much darker in ground-color than any of its congeners. Expanse, 1.25-1.35 inch*

*Early Stages.—Unknown.*

The types which are in my possession came from the Indian River district in Florida.

(8) Thecla autolycus, Edwards, Plate XXIX, Fig. 13, ? (The Texas Hair-streak).

*Butterfly.—On* the upper side resembling *favonius,* but With the orange-red spots on the wings much broader, ranging from the lower radial vein to the submedian in the fore wings. The carmine spots on the under side of the wings are not arranged across the median nervules, as *infavontus,* but are in the vicinity of the anal angle, crowning the black crescents near the inner end of the outer margin. Expanse, 1.15-1.30 inch.

*Early Stages.—Unknown.*

This species is found in Texas, and is also said to have been found in Missouri and Kansas.

(9) Thecla alcestis, Edwards, Plate XXIX, Fig. 14, $ (Al-

cestis).

*Butterfly.—Uniformly slaty-gray on the upper side of the wings, with the usual oval sex-mark on the fore wing of the male, and a few bluish scales near the anal angle. The ground-color of the wings on the under side is as above, but somewhat paler. A white bar closes the cell of both wings. Both wings*